JUNE 10, 1775. THE NUMBER 1244.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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Abſtract from the moſt material parts of the ſpeeches, &c. delivered in the HOUSE *of* LORDS *on* THURSDAY *the 16th of* MARCH, *on a motion for committing an engroſſed bill from the Commons, for reſtraining the commerce of the four* NEW ENGLAND *provinces to* GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, *and the* BRITISH *iſlands in the* WEST INDIES, *and to prohibit the ſaid colonies and provinces from fiſhing on the Banks of* NEWFOUNDLAND, *under certain reſtrictions and limitations.*

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

LORD Camden then commanded the attention of the Houſe by obſerving, that it was far from according with the feelings of his nature to be ever a *diſſentient* when the meaſures reſpecting America were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion; he was ſure it was not the way to *promotion*; and, if the cry induſtriouſly propagated throughout the nation was to be taken for the voice of the people, neither was *popularity* on the ſide he eſpouſed. Thus, having nothing to expect from *fame* or *ambition*, not being actuated by the one, nor aſpiring after the other, he could offer no apology for perſiſting in a line of conduct ſo different from that purſued by a vaſt majority of the Houſe, unleſs bearing teſtimony againſt meaſures which, as an *honeſt man*, he could not approve, would apologize for his diſcordancy.

There had been an evidence examined in ſupport of the bill, a Mr. Liſter, of Poole. To what did the total of this Poole-man's evidence amount? Simply to this: "That if the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery was extended, and an entire reſtraint was laid on that of New England, he (the Poole-man) and many others, would gain more money." Was there any thing ſingular in this? Were not *monopolies* of every kind highly beneficial to the individuals concerned in them? But when the commerce of Great Britain is at ſtake, was it fitting that the evidence of an intereſted trader ſhould bias the determinations of men capable of conſidering ſo vaſt an object with all its ſeveral intricacies and relations? Whenever an object of ſuch amplitude ſhould come under the ſerious deliberation of that Houſe, it would ſurely require more capacious intellects, more enlarged views, and a greater expanſion of thought, than the *man of Poole* was endowed with, to render proper juſtice to the ſubject. With reſpect to the bill before the Houſe it had been called by ſome "a bill of reſtraint," by others "a bill of coercion," by a third party, "a bill of puniſhment," by a fourth, "a bill of *mercy*; for the learned Lord's own part, he would be free to call it by its proper name, "a bill of *pains* and *penalties*," a "declaratory act of *war*." It was intended to reduce the Americans to a ſtate of abject ſlavery; the ſword by this bill was drawn, hoſtilities were commenced, and the act would *juſtify reſiſtance*. If this was a doctrine not faſhioned to the temper of the times, the learned Lord confeſſed he had imbibed it from one of Mr. Locke's *libels*, and he was too much of a Revoluționiſt to part with a principle, the *truiſm* of which gave permanency to the preſent family's title to the Crown. This was the *old Whig principle*, of which the learned Lord declared himſelf a ſtrenuous aſſertor; for to ſay that no violation of charters, no infraction of civil compacts, no craſure of rights would juſtify reſiſtance, was to give up the cauſe of the revolution; and, if reſiſtance in any caſe was juſtifiable, had not the Americans reaſon to complain of a groſs violation of charters, of having their liberties torn up by the roots? The noble Lord therefore inſiſted, that *war* was declared by the act; but before we commenced hoſtilities, would it not be proper to conſider whether the war we engaged in was *juſt*, was *practicable*, or was *neceſſary?* For if it was neither expedient, practicable, or juſtifiable, to plunge with precipitation into ſuch a war was abſolute madneſs, and would end in total ruin.

The *injuſtice* of the war the learned Lord deduced from the original cauſe of quarrel. An outrage had been committed in a particular town; ſatisfaction for the damage ſuſtained was never demanded. If a demand of ſatisfaction had been regularly made, it would have been complied with. Here was an inſtance where a *whole* people have been puniſhed for the outrage of a *few*; the innocent for the guilty, without hearing them in their defence, or liſtening to any compenſation they might propoſe for the injuries, the raſhneſs, a frantic multitude had committed. The *impracticability* of ſucceeding in the war, was, in the learned Lord's opinion, deducible, from the ſituation of this country compared with that of the colonies. Was a continent of *fifteen hundred* miles extent, and inhabited by *three millions* of people, was this to be ſubdued by a ſmall army? The only hope of conquering America was in a fleet, and at ſea; the learned Lord confeſſed he there thought the colonies vulnerable; but admitting the maritime traffick of the Americans to be ſtopped, they had reſources within themſelves, and as if, foreſeeing our intentions, and providing againſt danger, they had already betaken themſelves to agriculture; they had baniſhed all ſuperfluities of table and dreſs, and if they continued united, the very means England had taken to ſubdue their virtue would make it flouriſh; they were deſtitute of the luxuries which we of this enlightened, this refined, this profligate, this debauched nation ſo much delighted in; but this was a want of an imaginary kind: Should therefore the Americans continue firmly united, in the noble Lord's opinion, the conqueſt of their continent was wholly impracticable. Was there any appearance of diſunion at preſent? The Miniſtry promiſed themſelves great things from *New York*, but the learned Lord did not believe that Adminiſtration had one ſingle American friend throughout the continent. Even thoſe on whom the Miniſtry relied in New York, had voted a *petition* to the Throne, a *memorial* to the Lords, and a *remonſtrance* to the Commons. Did this breathe a ſpirit of entire ſubjection of abſolute concurrence? As to Maſſachuſetts, where an inſurrection had been formed in favour of Government, the learned Lord at firſt imagined it to be a town of conſiderable note, but he found it a moſt contemptible place, and the aſſociators chiefly compoſed of Mr. *Hutchinſon's juſtices*. But the very acts which had paſſed would, in the learned Lord's opinion, defeat their own purpoſes, by uniting the ſeparate provinces more firmly than ever they were united before theſe hoſtile meaſures were purſued. England had *united* the colonies, and *divided* herſelf. Previous to paſſing the late acts, New York, Virginia, Pennſylvania, and Maryland, would have ſuffered the greateſt inconvenience ſooner than they would have ſhaken hands with Maſſachuſetts Bay. The wiſe policy of our fathers had reſpect to this inbred averſion; conſcious that ſo many provinces, if once *united*, would ſoon be *independent*, a diviſion of intereſts was ſtudied as the principal means of enſuring ſubjection. Hence the various tenures by royal grants and by charters. Such was the policy of our anceſtors; and even now, Adminiſtration were driven to confeſs the *impracticability* of ſubjugating the colonies, if united, by taking ſuch induſtrious pains to *divide* them. For what was New York, North Carolina, and other places, excluded from experiencing the deplorable effects of the *famine* bill? Was it not to ſcatter the ſeeds of diviſion amongſt thoſe whom hoſtile threats had failed to intimidate? But, in the opinion of the learned Lord, even excluſive favour would not effect diſunion; there was naturally that connection, that, like entangled links, one could not be broken without the whole chain ſuffering by the conſuſion. The Parliamentary right of taxation, as inſiſted on by Great Britain, levelled a blow at *all* the colonies, and wreſted from every man on the continent the right to diſpoſe of his own property. Whilſt, therefore, *this* right was aſſerted, it would be productive of diſobedience, becauſe to recognize *ſuch* a right, was to acknowledge the properties of Americans at the diſpoſal of a Parliament wherein they were not repreſented.

[*To be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

COPY *of a* LETTER *to his Excellency General* GAGE, *from the Hon.* JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Eſq; Governor of the colony of* CONNECTICUT, *in behalf of the General Aſſembly of ſaid colony, dated* HARTFORD, *April* 28, 1775.

SIR,

THE alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate tranſactions in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, have induced the General Aſſembly of this colony, now ſitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to deſire me, in their name, to write to you relative to theſe very intereſting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and eſteem themſelves bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, as well as of common intereſt, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be ſurpriſed that your firſt arrival at Boſton, with a body of his Majeſty's troops, for the declared purpoſe of carrying into execution certain acts of Parliament, which, in their apprehenſion, were unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, ſhould have given the good people of this colony a very juſt and general alarm; your ſubſequent proceedings in fortifying the town of Boſton, and other military preparations, greatly increaſed their apprehenſions for the ſafety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned ſpectators of their ſufferings in that which they eſteemed the common cauſe of this country; but the late hoſtile and ſecret inroads of ſome of the troops under your command, into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almoſt into a ſtate of deſparation. They feel now not only for their friends, but for themſelves, and their deareſt intereſts and connections. We wiſh not to exaggerate, we are not ſure of every part of our information; but, by the beſt intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late tranſaction was a moſt unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and it is repreſented to us, that ſuch outrages have been committed as would diſgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons ſo highly famed for humanity as well as bravery. It is feared therefore that we are devoted to deſtruction, and that you have it in command and intention to ravage and deſolate the country. If this is not the caſe, permit us to aſk, why have theſe outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? And to what end are all the hoſtile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of freſh deſtinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing ſo much as the horrours of civil war; but at the ſame time we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themſelves juſtified by the principle of ſelf defence, ſo they are moſt firmly reſolved to defend their rights and privileges to the laſt extremity; nor will they be reſtrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjuſtifiable attack is made upon them. Be ſo good, therefore, as to explain yourſelf upon this moſt important ſubject, as far as is conſiſtent with your duty to our common Sovereign. Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? By that humanity which conſtitutes ſo amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the Britiſh empire, we intreat you to prevent it, if it be poſſible. Surely it is to be hoped that the temperate wiſdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to reſtore peace, that ſo all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities! Certainly this is an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for; and will it not be conſiſtent with your duty to ſuſpend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at leaſt, till the reſult of ſome further deliberations may be known? The importance of the occaſion will, we doubt not, ſufficiently apologize for the earneſtneſs with which we addreſs you, and any ſeeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the moſt explicit and favourable anſwer in your power.

I am, with great eſteem and reſpect,
In behalf of the General Aſſembly, Sir, &c.
Signed JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

His Excellency General GAGE's *anſwer to the foregoing letter.*

SIR, Dated BOSTON, May 3, 1775.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April laſt, in behalf of the General Aſſembly of your colony, relative to the alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late tranſactions in this province: That this ſituation is greatly alarming, and that theſe tranſactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wiſher for the peace, proſperity, and happineſs of this province. The intimate connexion and ſtrong ties of friendſhip between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former to interpoſe their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their paſt conduct, and to perſuade them to return to their allegiance, and to ſeek redreſs of any ſuppoſed grievances, in thoſe decent and conſtitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be ſucceſsful.

That troops ſhould be employed for the purpoſe of protecting the magiſtrates in the execution of their duty, when oppoſed with violence, is not a new thing in the Engliſh or any other government; That any acts of the Britiſh Parliament are unconſtitutional or oppreſſive, I am not to ſuppoſe; if any ſuch there are, in the apprehenſion of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had ſought relief, only in the way which the conſtitution, their reaſon, and their intereſt pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boſton, or making any other military preparations, when you are aſſured, that previous to my taking theſe ſteps, ſuch was the open threats, and ſuch the warlike preparations throughout this province, as rendered it my indiſpenſable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majeſty's troops under my command, againſt all hoſtile attempts. The intelligence you ſeem to have received, relative to the late excurſion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious, and contrary to the true ſtate of facts; the troops diſclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accuſed, ſo contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greateſt pains to diſcover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderneſs both to the young and the old, but no veſtige of cruelty or barbarity: It is very poſſible that in firing into houſes, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women, or children, may have ſuffered; but if any ſuch thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undeſigned. I have no command to ravage and deſolate the country; and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it upon the ſea-ports, which are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information, I encloſe you a narrative of that affair, taken from Gentlemen of indiſputable honour and veracity, who were eye witneſſes of all the tranſactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but ſuch as they have thought proper to publiſh themſelves; and to that end the poſt has been ſtopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by theſe means the moſt injurious and inflammatory accounts have been ſpread throughout the continent, which have ſerved to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the reſolves of the Provincial Congreſs breathed nothing but war, when thoſe two great and eſſential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and diſpoſing of the public monies, were wreſted from him; and when magazines were forming by an aſſembly of men, unknown to the conſtitution, for the declared purpoſe of levying war againſt the King, you muſt acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, by deſtroying ſuch magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You aſk, why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? I can only refer you, for an anſwer, to thoſe bodies of armed men who now ſurround the town, and prevent all acceſs to it. The hoſtile preparations you mention are ſuch as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of thoſe under my command.

You aſſure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their Sovereign: I wiſh the people of this province, for their own ſakes, could make the ſame declaration. You inquire, is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? I anſwer, I hope there is: The King and Parliament ſeem to hold out terms of reconciliation, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great Britain, and the rights and privileges of the colonies. They have mutually declared their readineſs to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majeſty adds, it is his ardent wiſh that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his ſubjects in America. I muſt add likewiſe the reſolution of the 27th of February, on the grand diſpute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themſelves, under certain conditions: Here is ſurely a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wiſh a reconciliation, rather than a deſtructive war, between countries ſo nearly connected by the ties of blood and intereſt. But I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and ſtill are, intent only on ſhedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable ſentiments of my perſonal character, and aſſure you, as it has been my conſtant wiſh and endeavour hitherto, ſo I ſhall continue to exert my utmoſt efforts, to protect all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects under my care, in their perſons and property. You aſk, whether it will not be

consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's subjects, under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and necessaries of life, with which the country abounds. But it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people, when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects; but, on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them against every species of violence and oppression.

I am, Sir, &c. THOMAS GAGE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of character, to his friend in this city, dated Head Quarters at Cambridge, *May* 11, 1775.

"The troops here are employed in fortifying this camp, training the soldiery, preparing artillery, stores, &c. General Gage is fortifying every eminence in the town of Boston, and securing himself as well as he can against any attack from the country; their works are so large, and to many, and their people so few, especially as they allow themselves reduced by the affair of the 19th ult. near 1000 men, dead, wounded, prisoners, and otherwise disabled by surfeits, &c. &c. the remainder are so harrassed by continual watchings, that they do not sleep more than one night in seven, and now are confined to salt provisions; by all which, no doubt, they will soon be reduced, by fatigue and sickness, to intolerable distress."

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *March* 13.

"I did myself the pleasure of writing you the 1st of this month, and then sent you a copy of such part of the Earl of Dunmore's letter to Lord Dartmouth as *had* been laid before both Houses of Parliament; since which time I have had an opportunity of knowing the SECRET part of his Lordship's letter, which was *not* laid before Parliament; and as it particularly marks his character as Governor of Virginia, in reference to the good people of that BRAVE colony, and will, I trust, be so instructive to the members of their House of Burgesses as never hereafter to confide in him, but to consider and treat him as their confirmed enemy, I beg that you will use the best and speediest manner to communicate it to them, as I pledge myself to you for the truth of the information.—After Lord Dunmore had given his uncandid representation of Virginia, as transmitted to you, on the 1st of this month, he proceeded warmly to recommend to Lord Dartmouth, that some men of war should be stationed in Chesapeak Bay, to prevent the Virginians from carrying on any external trade, except with this country, and that all communication might be cut off between them and the northern colonies. He advised that some sloops or tenders should be placed in Chester and Sassafras rivers; and, as he observed, the Council, as well as the House of Burgesses, and almost every person of fortune and consideration in the colony (except the Attorney General) were as deeply engaged as the inferior planters in factious associations, and plans of resistance, great outrages and disorders would soon take place among them, for the want of a regular destribution of law. And therefore he strongly urged the King's Ministers, as a sure method to *increase* these disorders, and which in the end, he asserted, could not fail to produce petitions from the rich, praying the protection of this legislature; that his Majesty would, without delay, *order* himself, and all the other executive officers of Virginia, *to withdraw from thence*.—This I faithfully assure you is the SECRET counsel of Lord Dunmore. Can you therefore, my dear Sir, wonder that Administration do persevere in their ruinous and despotick system of American Politicks. Be you firm, however, in your wise resolutions of non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption, and to these add an immediate accomplishment in the art of war; and in the end you will establish the rights of America upon an immoveable basis: But you must *first* make the luxurious proud people of this kingdom *feel* the want of your commerce and affection, before they will do you any de- of justice."

We are assured, from a good authority, that our most excellent Queen often sheds tears in interceding with a great personage in behalf of the devoted town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts Bay.———GOD BLESS HER!

A correspondent has favoured us with the following etymology of the word *Yankee*: When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe who were known by the name of the YANKOOS, which signifies *invincible*. After the waste of much blood and treasure, the Yankoos were at last subdued by the New Englandmen. The remains of this nation (agreeable to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankoos; but, from a corruption common to names in all languages, they got, through time, the name of Yankees; a name which we hope will soon be equal to that of a Roman, or an *ancient* Englishman.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 17, 1775.

Resolved unanimously, that all exportations to Quebec, Nova Scotia, the Island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the parish of St. John's, and to East and West Florida, immediately cease; and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries, be furnished to the British fisheries on the American coasts, until it be otherwise determined by the Congress.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

LONDON, *April* 3.

PROPER vessels are now stationed off all the Dutch ports, with express orders to watch the motions of all ships which sail from thence, to search such as are suspected, and not to leave them till they arrive at the ultimate place of destination.

There has been the greatest quantities of corn brought into the river, within these ten days, that has been known for many years, and not a single sack of it has been carried to market.

They write from Philadelphia, that a duel has lately been fought there with pistols by two merchants, relative to the present disputes, when one received a wound in his breast, of which he expired soon after, leaving a wife and seven children.

George and Alexander Irving, merchants of Boston, in New England are appointed agent victuallers to the ships of war now on that station.

Orders are given for the draughts that have been made from the pensioners of Chelsea hospital to be in readiness to march, on the first notice, on garrison duty.

April 6. Last week an auctioneer, amongst other lots, had the map of America to sell, which, when put up, he entertained the company, for a considerable time, by his witticisms and commendations; at last he said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, only consider that at this time it is indeed very valuable, therefore you cannot bid too high for it." Upon being asked, why it was more valuable at this time than any other, he answered, "because there are English colonies in it now, and by and by there will be none."

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 12.

WE hear that a certain respectable Assembly hath declared General Gage to be an inveterate enemy to this country; that his writs (lately issued) for calling a General Assembly, are to be disregarded; and that no obedience ought to be paid to him as Governor of this colony.

A Spanish ship of about 150 tuns, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, having lost her rudder, and all her masts, was met with in great distress, on the Grand Bank, by two Marblehead fishing schooners, who took up her men, together with a quantity of snuff, tobacco, &c. and 23,000 dollars in cash; all of which where brought safe to Marblehead on Saturday last, but soon after taken possession of by the Lively man of war.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island) *May* 15. Mr. John Brown, merchant, whom we mentioned in our last to have been illegally seized and sent to Admiral Graves at Boston, by order of Captain Wallace of the ship Rose, on this station for the *protection* of trade, was there honourably discharged, and his flour, which was unrighteously taken from him, ordered to be paid for, with damages, &c. for the detention of the two packets.

It is said the Governor of Canada has wrote General Gage, he can get officers there to act against New England, but no privates, the people in general declaring they will not fight against these colonies.

NEW YORK, *May* 22.

FRIDAY night last Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire: Last Monday, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by Capt. Greeves, in a tender, who had come out of Boston the day before, and informed him that three transports arrived there the 6th instant, from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that several vessels were then in sight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and several guns had been heard in the offing.

By a Gentleman who arrived here last Saturday, from Cambridge, we learn that the troops in the provincial camp at Boston consists of about 7000 men, but that they were daily increasing from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, were in high spirits, and abounded with provisions.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Captain John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in 6 weeks; by him we hear, that all the acts depending in Parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the royal assent; and that the packet for this port was to sail the day after him.

May 29. An Ensign belonging to one of the regiments in Canada, despatched from Governor Carleton, to General Gage, was taken Prisoner at one of the forts. His despatches contained a return of the regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than 700, including those that garrisoned the forts of Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

To the Hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's colony of New York, and the territories thereon depending in America, &c. &c.*

The humble Address of the general committee of association for the city and county of New York.

May it please your Honour,

IT frequently happens, under every form of government, that the measures of Administration excite the just jealousies of the people, and the same measures pursued divest them of all confidence in those in whose hands the ordinary executive powers are lodged. In such a state of things it is natural for the people to cast their eyes upon those of their fellow sufferers, on whose abilities and integrity they can rely, and to ask their advice and direction for the preservation of all that is dear and valuable to them.

That such is the frame and temper of our inhabitants you have had the fullest opportunity to know, in the course of that residence with which you have lately honoured us.

This city and county, as well as the rest of the colony, have exercised the greatest patience in waiting, though in vain, for a redress of the many unconstitutional and oppressive burthens under which this whole continent has groaned for several years past. To their inexpressible grief they have found, that the most dutiful applications for redress have not only been rejected, but have been answered by reiterated violations of their rights.

You cannot therefore wonder, Sir, that at this most important crisis, when their all is at stake, and when, under the authority of Administration, the sword has been drawn, though unsuccessfully, against their brethren of Massachusetts, for asserting those invaluable rights which are the common inheritance of Britons and Americans, that the city and county of New York have proceeded to associate in the common cause, and to the election of a Committee and Delegates in Congress, to represent them in their claims, and to direct their councils and conduct for the preservation of those inestimable privileges to which the great Creator, the order of their being, as rational creatures, and our happy constitution, has given them an undoubted title.

To this important end they have unanimously invested us their committee, with a trust which we are determined with the best of our abilities, and most faithfully, to discharge; and in the execution of which, we think it our indispensable duty to declare,

That our constituents, while they cheerfully yield that the legislative of the parent state may make provisions in their nature merely calculated to regulate the trade of the empire, yet they claim, as their indefeasible birthright, a total exemption from all taxes, internal and external, by authority of Parliament, and from every aid to the Crown, but on royal requisitions to their representatives in Assembly, constitutionally convened, and freely deliberating and determining upon every such requisition.

That they never can, nor will, submit to the establishment of unconstitutional Admiralty jurisdictions; but will ever regard them as engines that may be employed for the most tyrannical purposes.

That they are determined never to part with their precious and lately invaded right of trial by peers of their vicinage, in any case whatsoever.

That they look with the utmost dread on every expedient by authority of Parliament, or otherwise, that may tend to secure from condign punishment offenders against the most essential rights of human nature, by removing them for their trial to places distant from the scene of perpetration, at the discretion of a Governor or Commander in Chief.

That they esteem, and therefore will by every lawful means oppose, the late oppressive restraints upon commerce as subversive in their nature of the liberties of America.

That they regard the hostile blockade of the port of Boston, the attack upon the venerable charter rights of Massachusetts, the extension of the bounds of Quebec, the establishment of Popery, and arbitrary form of government in that province, and the exclusive privileges virtually given to it in the Indian trade, as so many steps of an ill-judging Administration, that most imminently endanger the liberty and prosperity of the whole empire.

That they view with inexpressible horror the bloody standard erected in the eastern parts of the confederated colonies; and feel, as in their own bodies, every stroke which their brave compatriots have received from the hand of their fellow subjects; cruelly and unnaturally armed against them, by mistaken ministerial severity.

In short, that they are determined to equip themselves for maintaining with successful bravery and resolution the unquestionable rights of Englishmen.

Permit us at the same time, Sir, to assure you, in their behalf, that though they are arming with great diligence and industry, it is not with design to oppose, but to strengthen Government in the due exercise of constitutional authority. It is to be in a state of readiness to repel every lawless attack by our superiors, and to prevent the anarchy and confusion to which ministerial misconduct has evidently paved the way. It is to defend the liberties of the subject, and to enable your Honour, and those in office under you, to administer the just government of this colony.

Your Honour cannot but see the sudden transition of the inhabitants of this capital, from a state of tumult, occasioned by hostilities committed against their brethren, to tranquillity and good order, as the consequence of our appointment. It is our ardent wish, Sir, that the same tranquillity and good order may be permanent. We look forward, therefore, with deep concern, at the expected arrival of troops from Great Britain: An event that will probably be attended with innumerable mischiefs. Their presence will doubtless revive the resentment of our inhabitants, as the repeated avowed design of subjugating the colonies by military force. Mutual jealousies may break out into reciprocal violence. Thousands will in that case be poured in upon us from our other counties, and the neighbouring colonies, who we are all well assured have resolved to prevent this city from being reduced to the present situation of Boston. Thus, instead of being a secure garrison town and place of arms, as is vainly suspected by some, the streets of New York may be deluged with blood. Such a destructive evil, we are well assured, your Honour will do every thing in your power to avert. Permit us then, Sir, to beseech you to apply to General Gage for orders, that such troops as may arrive from Great Britain or Ireland, do not land or encamp in this city and county; and in case of their arrival before your Honour shall receive the General's answer, solicit their commanding officer to the same purpose.

Give us leave, Sir, to conclude, by assuring you, that we are determined to improve that confidence with which the people have honoured us, in strengthening the hand of the civil magistrate in every lawful measure, calculated to promote the peace and just rule of this metropolis, and consistent with that jealous attention, which, above all things, we are bound to pay to the violated rights of America. We are, SIR,

With the greatest respect,

Your Honour's

Most obedient humble Servants,

(Ordered unanimously by the committe)

HENRY REMSEN, Deputy Chairman.

NEW YORK, *May* 11, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 10.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the same:*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg leave to present our humble thanks to your Excellency, for your speech at the opening of this session, and for giving us an opportunity to take the present alarming state of this colony into our consideration, and provide remedies against the increasing evils therein. Your doing this so seasonably, and as soon as you were properly apprized of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with success in so desirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years past, made ample provision for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingness to concur with the other branch of the legislature in such proportion, and in such means, as they shall be willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the state.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular administration of justice, we are desirous that the courts should be forthwith opened, that the laws may again have their due course; as such a step will be instrumental in removing mischiefs of the greatest magnitude and most destructive tendency.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR willingness to concur in measures, which, if adopted, will entirely compose the destructive differences between this country and Great Britain, and restore the order and tranquillity of the colony, cannot but give his Majesty the most sensible pleasure; as the opportunity of communicating to him such a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legislature of Virginia affords me the greatest satisfaction.

In the night of Saturday the 3d instant some young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furnish themselves with arms, but were presently after surprised by the report of a gun, which was so artfully placed (said to be contrived by L--d D------e) that upon touching a string which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three persons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by several small balls that entered his arm and shoulder; another, by the loss of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profession for subsistence; the other wounded very slightly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpose, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Hon. House of Burgesses to examine the state of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it till measures shall be concerted for its better Security.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE removing, by my order, fifteen half barrels of the King's powder, received from the Rippon man of war, from the public magazine, has, I find, given great uneasiness to the people: I was influenced in this by the best motives; and as I have once ventured, and if occasion offered, should again venture my life in the service of this country, I had hopes the most favourable construction would have been put upon my conduct. The magazine was represented to me as a very insecure depository, and, from experience, I find it so; all the arms which have been kept there being now taken away; arms not purchased at the expence of this colony, but sent here by his Majesty, from his office of ordnance, of which they bear the mark: But, in confidence that you are now met to remove every grievance, and by your wisdom to establish the public tranquillity on a sure and firm foundation; I do promise you, that as soon as I see the magazine in a proper state for securing the powder, and other public stores, I will replace it, and at all times be ready, most willingly, to do every thing my poor abilities are capable of for the benefit of this colony, in which I have lived, till of late, in the the greatest happiness.

DUNMORE.

In consequence of the above message, the Hon. House of Burgesses came to the following resolution:

TUESDAY, June 7, 15th *Geo.* III. 1775.

RESOLVED, *that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, to express to his Lordship our thanks for his kind and tender services in behalf of this colony, and for restoring the public tranquillity on a sure and firm foundation; to assure his Lordship that we have the highest sense of his services on the late Indian expedition, and sincerely lament that any event should suspend the happiness which his Lordship hath enjoyed among us; that, wishing a restoration of peace and harmony, we had directed an inquiry into the cause of the late great uneasiness given to the people, which we shall proceed on with that attention recommended by his Lordship, and offer, on our parts, remedies the best our abilities can suggest.*

Last Thursday morning, about two o'clock, our Governor and his family decamped from the Palace, and are now on board the Fowey man of war at York town. His Excellency left the following message to be delivered to the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

BEING now fully persuaded that my person, and those of my family likewise, are in constant danger of falling sacrifices to the blind and unmeasurable fury which has so unaccountably seized upon the minds and understanding of great numbers of the people, and apprehending that at length some among them may work themselves up to that pitch of daringness and atrociousness as to fall upon me in the defenceless state in which they know I am in the city of Williamsburg, and perpetrate acts that would plunge this country into the most horrid calamities, and render the breach with the mother country irreparable; I have thought it prudent for myself, and serviceable for the country, that I remove to a place of safety, conformable to which I have fixed my residence, for the present, on board his Majesty's ship the Fowey, lying at York.

It is not my intention to give the leaſt interruption to the ſitting of the Aſſembly, but I hope they will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them, with diligence and effect. I ſhall take care to make the acceſs to me ſo eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between me and the Houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible; and I thought it would be more agreeable to the Houſe to ſend to me, from time to time, ſome of their members, as occaſion ſhall require, than be put all to the trouble of moving to be nearer me.

I hope the Houſe will ſee my proceedings on this occaſion as they were really meant; and I beg them to be aſſured that I ſhall now be as ready to attend to all the duties of my office as I was before, and that I am perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in my power, if oppottunity be given me, to reſtore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear to the repoſe, as well as to the comforts of every individual. DUNMORE.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia:

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council, and the Burgeſſes of Virginia, aſſure your Excellency, that it is with the greateſt concern we find your Lordſhip, by your meſſages to them, that your Lordſhip entertains any ſuſpicions of the perſonal ſecurity of yourſelf or family, as we can, by no means, ſuppoſe any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious, as your Lordſhip ſeems to apprehend. We are fearful, the ſtep your Lordſhip hath taken, in removing from the ſeat of government, may conduce to a continuance of that great uneaſineſs, which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country. We cannot but expreſs our concern, that your Lordſhip did not think proper to communicate the ground of your uneaſineſs to us; as, from our zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, we ſhould have judged it our indiſpenſable duty to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude. In proof of the great reſpect we ſhall ever pay to the repreſentative of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and to remove, to the utmoſt of our power, your Lordſhip's apprehenſions; we aſſure your Lordſhip, that we will cheerfully concur in any meaſure, that may be propoſed, proper for the ſecurity of yourſelf and family. It is with much anxiety, we conſider the very diſagreeable ſituation of your Lordſhip's moſt amiable Lady and family, and ſhould think ourſelves happy in being able to reſtore their perfect tranquillity, by removing all their fears.

We cannot, my Lord, but approve your intention, of not giving the leaſt interruption to the important affairs on which we are now aſſembled; and it is with much pleaſure we receive your Lordſhip's aſſurance of your diſpoſition, to eſtabliſh that harmony, ſo eſſential to the repoſe and comfort of every individual; but we muſt beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, how impracticable it will be to carry on the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, with any tolerable degree of propriety, or with that deſpatch the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires, whilſt your Lordſhip is ſo far removed from us, and ſo inconveniently ſituated: We therefore earneſtly entreat your Lordſhip, that you will be pleaſed to return with your Lady and family to the Palace, which we are perſuaded will give the greateſt ſatisfaction, and be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people."

A deputation from the General Aſſembly, conſiſting of two of the members of his Majeſty's Hon. Council, and four of the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes, preſented the foregoing addreſs to his Excellency on board the Fowey, and we hear an anſwer is to be ſent up this day.

A veſſel from Marblehead brings an account of a dreadful fire that happened the 10th ult. at Boſton, which conſumed 30 ſtores and ſheds, with 50 barrels of flour, a donation. The damage ſuſtained is ſaid to amount to 40,000l. Inſtead of ringing of bells, as uſual, the ſoldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confuſion, not being uſed to ſuch ſignals in time of fire.

His Majeſty's ſloop of war the Cerberus is arrived at Boſton, with the Generals Howe, Clinton, and Bourgoyne; as are alſo ten tranſports with 700 marines, and 20 horſes, from England.

Extract of a letter from GLASGOW, *of a late date.*

"The Molly, Capt. Mitcheſon, of Whitehaven, belonging to Chambers and company, has taken a large cargo on board, and cleared out for Quebec: The cargo conſiſts of goods only fit for the Virginia market, viz. 800 pieces of cotton, large quantities of nails, hoſe, Iriſh linen, and ſaddlery. It is believed theſe goods are intended to be ſmuggled on the coaſt of Virginia; but it is the intereſt of the fair trader to prevent ſuch practices. You will act as you think proper. There is a ſhip called the Catherine, Capt. Thomas Patoun, arrived at Dunkirk, with from 160 to 200 hogſheads of tobacco, ſaid to be from Virginia; we ſhall be glad to know where ſhe loaded, and from whence cleared. Such practices would ruin our trade."

The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; a Delegate from Boſton, is appointed Preſident of the Congreſs, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſquire.

The Otter ſloop of war, Capt. Morris, is arrived in Hampton road.

THE committee of Lancaſter county, on the 25th day of May, 1775, taking into conſideration his Excellency Lord Dunmore's addreſs to the Council, and their recommendation and proclamation iſſued in conſequence thereof, hold they are neceſſarily bound to juſtify themſelves and their conſtituents from ſuch cruel imputations and aſſertions, and that ſuch proclamation muſt tend to excite a belief of an intention to change the government, or raiſe convulſions in the ſtate.

That the behaviour of ſome of the people in this colony, alluded to, originated in a full aſſurance of the determined bloody plan to enſlave the colonies, manifeſted in various inſtances and ungracious encroachments, and more particularly and immediately in his Excellency's clandeſtine removal of the powder from the public magazine of the colony.

That his Excellency's ill-founded and injurious charge, to criminate the body of people in this colony, is hoſtile, and cannot be juſtified; therefore, he has forfeited the confidence of the inhabitants of this country.

That thoſe members of his Majeſty's Council who recommended and aſſiſted in ſuch proclamation, and alſo ſince gave their advice to the good people of this country, prefaced with cruel and indecent allegations, manifeſtly implying ſeditious and rebellious actions, tending to raiſe bitter diſſentions and animoſities, acted without prudence, policy, moderation, or generoſity; and we are moſt ſenſibly aggrieved, that thoſe whoſe duty and high deparment ſhould warm them to every mode of reconciliation, ſhould not only countenance, but themſelves become incendiaries to fix, by their publication, a ſtigma by ſuch an unmerited ſtricture on their brethren and fellow ſufferers.

That our application for redreſs of grievances, ſo juſtly founded, ſo often and vainly repeated, our long ſufferance and forbearance under ſuch unfellow-feeling, unrelented meaſures, and our ardent wiſhes and endeavours for a reconciliation, by the reſtitution of our juſt rights and privileges as we enjoyed them in the year 1763, evinces our attachment to our once happy conſtitution, and our allegiance to our gracious Sovereign.

We, in order to exculpate ourſelves and our conſtituents from ſuch heinous maledictions, and to convince the world of our upright intentions, pledge ourſelves to ſupport the conſtitution, and his Majeſty King George III. in all his juſt rights and prerogatives, with our lives and fortunes.

Publiſhed by order of the committee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, in town meeting aſſembled, being informed that Capt. Collins of the Magdalen armed ſchooner, is endeavouring to diſpoſe of a ſloop ſeized by him, lately belonging to John Bowdoin, Eſq; of the Eaſtern Shore; and being alſo further informed, that the ſaid Collins has made application to ſome perſons for the purchaſe of a pilot boat, probably with an intention to convert her into a tender, to diſtreſs the trade of this or ſome other colony: The inhabitants of this borough are therefore determined to give no encouragement to him or any ſuch men, nor purchaſe any of their prizes from them, nor in the leaſt contribute to their emolument by bidding for the plunder of our countrymen; nor will we ſell any pilot boat or other veſſel to them for their hoſtile purpoſes, nor in any reſpect have any kind of dealings with them. And the inhabitants of this borough, aſſembled as aforeſaid, do further reſolve, to have no dealing with any perſon, that in ſpite of the ties of duty and attachment to his country, ſhall counteract theſe our reſolutions, by granting any aſſiſtance for the deſtruction of our rights and properties, or of any other of the good people of the confederated colonies: And we invite all perſons to accede to this reſolution.

Teſt. WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'y.

MAY 25, 1775.

NORFOLK, Committee Chamber, *June* 3, 1775.

Preſent, Mr. Chairman, and 20 members.

THE committee being informed that the ſhip Molly, Captain Mitcheſon, has lately arrived from Great Britain, laden with a large quantity of goods for Meſſ. Eilbeck, Roſs, and company, and the circumſtances of the importation appearing very ſuſpicious, and inducing this committee to believe there was an intention thereby to counteract the aſſociation:

Reſolved, therefore, that agreeably to the aſſociation, the ſaid ſhip ought, on or before Tueſday morning next, to return directly back with the ſaid goods, and that a copy of the invoice ought to be delivered to the ſub-committee, which this committee ſhall appoint; and that a certificate, properly authenticated, that the ſaid goods have been actually relanded in Great Britain, ought alſo to be produced to this committee by the ſaid Eilbeck, Roſs, and company, as ſoon as the ſaid certificate can be produced, and tranſmitted to their hands.

Ordered, that the above reſolution be publiſhed.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'y.

Committee Chamber, *June* 4, 1775.

Preſent Mr. Chairman, and 22 members.

UPON motion, *reſolved,* that it be publiſhed at the ſame time with the reſolution of yeſterday, that Mr. Roſs and Mr. Eilbeck did this day wait on this committee, and produced their invoice of goods ſhipped on board the Molly; and that it did not appear to this committee that the ſaid goods were ſhipped by order of the ſaid Roſs or Eilbeck, but on their account by Mr. Chambers of Whitehaven.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'y.

AT a meeting of a committee for the county of Caroline, on the 13th day of April, 1775. The committee having been heretofore informed that Rodham Kenner had been guilty of a breach of the aſſociation, it was then directed he ſhould be ſummoned to appear at the next committee, which he accordingly did; and on examination of Alexander Parker and Daniel Barkſdale, touching the information, the committee came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, that the ſaid Rodham Kenner hath violated the aſſociation by gaming in his own houſe.

Ordered, that the Clerk tranſmit a copy of this reſolution to Meſſ. Dixon and Hunter, and requeſt them to publiſh it.

(A copy) SAMUEL HAWES, jun. Clk.

AT a committee held for the county of Caroline, on Friday the 19th of May, 1775, the commitee having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration his Excellency Lord Dunmore's Letter, dated the 24th of December laſt, to Lord Dartmouth, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the American department; alſo his Lordſhip's proclamation, and a letter wrote by a certain Capt. Montague, to the Hon. Thomas Nelſon, Eſq; (which were ſeverally publiſhed in the Gazettes) think it their indiſpenſable duty to remonſtrate againſt the illiberal aſperſions which are moſt injuriouſly thrown out againſt our conſtituents, as part of the community; and alſo to declare our abhorrence of the brutal diſpoſition that dictated the menaces contained in the ſaid Montague's letter: Therefore, *reſolved,*

1ſt. That his Lordſhip's letter, if founded on the information of others, fully evinces to us their unfriendly and inimical diſpoſition towards this country, and his wiſhes to perpetuate the unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and America, which we ſo fervently and ardently deſire to terminate on conſtitutional principles. We cannot forbear adverting to that part of his Lordſhip's letter, where he aſſerts, that armed companies in ſome counties are formed and *ſworn to enforce the orders of the committees,* directly in open defiance of the legal prerogative of the Crown: Such proceedings as theſe, we are apprehenſive, never had exiſtence, or we ſhould have had as early intelligence of them as his Lordſhip.

2d. That that part of his Lordſhip's proclamation wherein he charges ſome perſons with being diſaffected to his Majeſty's government, and endeavouring to effect a change in it, under the appearance of defending their liberties, contains an accuſation totally groundleſs, and cannot be meetly applied to the people of this colony, who ever were, and in future wiſh to be, diſtinguiſhed for their loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, whom we ſincerely pray may ever enjoy his reign in peace, happineſs, and glory. We think ourſelves extremely ill treated by his Lordſhip, while we are aiming to preſerve that liberty and freedom which the God of nature originally gave, and our anceſtors have handed down to us, to be charged with diſaffection to his Majeſty's government. On a review of his Lordſhip's conduct, we cannot avoid ſuſpecting his deſign in removing the gunpowder (more eſpecially in the night) was rather to deprive this colony of it, than to be uſed for ſuppreſſing any inſurrection.

3d. That Capt. Montague's threat of firing upon the defenceleſs town of York beſpeaks ſuch a baſe, and diabolical diſpoſition, that he ought to be contemned and deſpiſed by all men of ſpirit and humanity: We therefore recommend it to our conſtituents, not to ſhew the ſaid Montague any mark of civility or reſpect whatſoever. SAMUEL HAWES, jun. Clk.

THURSDAY the 8th of *June* was by Miſtake advertiſed in the Papers of the two laſt Weeks, as the Day appointed for a Meeting of the Governors of the College, inſtead of *Thurſday* the 15th.

By Order of the Rector.

M. DAVENPORT, C. V.

MANCHESTER, *June* 1, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (1‖) FREDERICK M'FARLANE.

WEST POINT, *June* 8, 1775.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave this Colony in a ſhort Time, and deſires all Perſons who have any Demands againſt him to apply to Mr. *William Frazer* in *King William*, who is properly empowered to ſettle all Matters concerning (‖) GEORGE BARCLAY.

AS I was informed, at the late Convention held at *Richmond*, that a very large Number of Sheep were wanted by the Inhabitants of the middle and weſtern Counties of this Colony; on my Return to *Norfolk*, I made Inquiry what Number could be purchaſed in *Norfolk* and *Princeſs Anne* Counties, and Parts adjacent; and, from the beſt Information I have been able to get, I am convinced that ſeveral Hundreds may be purchaſed in thoſe Parts, if Application be made before the 20th Day of *July*, as the Perſons who have Sheep for Sale chooſe to diſpoſe of what they have to ſpare by that Time.

The Butchers who ſupply *Norfolk* Market have informed me that if applied to, they ſhall be ready to aſſiſt Purchaſers in making their Purchaſe; and they certainly know of whom the beſt, as well as the greateſt Number of Sheep, are to be bought.

JAMES HOLT.

For LIVERPOOL,

(To ſail in a Month)

THE Ship BRILLIANT, WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Maſter; can take in 200 Hogſheads of Tobacco on Freight, with Liberty of Conſignment. For Terms apply to JOHN LAURENCE, & Co.

☞ Who have alſo FOR CHARTER, a SHIP of 400 Hogſheads, and a BRIG of 8000 Buſhels Burthen.

NORFOLK, *June* 6, 1775.

THE Volunteer Company of *Dinwiddie* County would willingly engage with an expert ADJUTANT to inſtruct them in military Diſcipline.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, *&c.* The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting Nothings without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

A DECENT young Woman wiſhes to live with a good Family, not very diſtant from the Neighbourhood of *Peterſburg*. She would cheerfully diſcharge the common Duty of a Houſekeeper, without any other Reward than her Board, and ſuch Gratuity as may be graciouſly beſtowed. For her Character, and other Information, inquire of Mr. *William Bradley*, or Mr. *William Timberlake*, of *Peterſburg*.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *May* 25, 1775.

The SUBSCRIBER intends to leave the Colony immediately.

THOMAS FORSYTH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Farnham* Pariſh, *Richmond* County, the 12th of *May* laſt, a Convict Servant named WILLIAM WELLS, imported this Spring in the *Juſtitia*, Capt. *Kidd*, about 6 Feet high, very thin, a little pitted with the Smallpox, of a brown Complexion, his Noſe ſomewhat red, and has ſhort dark brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a gray Bath Coating Coat and Waiſtcoat (the Waiſtcoat, I am informed, he has changed for a ſhort red one ſince he ran away) a Check Shirt, a Pair of Oſnabrug long Breeches, patched on both Thighs, a Pair of old ſingle Channel Pumps tied with Strings, a ſmall Hat, the Crown of which is ſewed in with brown Thread, and cocked two Ways; he carried with him a Pair of light coloured coarſe Cloth Breeches, patched on the Knees. He is very ſaucy, and fond of Liquor. I am informed he was ſeen the 18th of *May* at *Hobb's Hole*, and wanted to engage as a Sailor on Board ſome of the Ships there; but failing of employment, he quitted that place with two Sailors, who ſtole a Pettiauger with a Deſign of going to *Norfolk*. Whoever conveys him to me, ſhall have 5l. Reward. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN.

☞ All Captains or Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned carrying him out of the Colony, at their Peril. (2‖)

COMMITTED to *Buckingham* Gaol, on the 15th of *May* laſt, a Negro Man about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, with a remarkable large Scar on the Back of his right Hand, Scars on each Side of his Face, and had on a *Virginia* Linen Shirt and Trouſers. He cannot, or will not, tell his Maſter's Name.

JOHN COX, Gaoler.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, about two Months ago, a large BLACK BITCH, very big with Puppies. Whoever brings her to the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg* ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, the 13th of *January* laſt, a SORREL HORSE about 13 Hands high, 5 or 6 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Smitch Tail, the former very thick, and lies on both Sides his Neck, has a Blaze in his Forehead, whitiſh hind Feet, and ſtranded on the near ſhoulder Z. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall have 10s. Reward.

1‖ ROBERT SCOTT.

DUMFRIES, *May* 30, 1775.

STRAYED from my Plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th Inſtant, a BRIGHT BAY MARE near 14 Hands high, with a long Bob Tail and very thick Mane, paces naturally, and gallops very aukwardly, marked, to the beſt of my Remembrance, with a W on the left Shoulder, ſhod before, had a Neck Yoke on when ſhe ſtrayed away, and was ſeen about ten Days ago, near *Bull Run* Church, in *Fauquier* County. Whoever will bring her to me in *Dumfries* ſhall have [illegible] Reward. GEORGE GRAH[illegible]

POETS CORNER.

On ENVY *and* DETRACTION.

To ——— *&* ———.

IT muſt be own'd in vain we guard
'Gainſt SLANDER's envious tongue,
Tho' virtue is its own REWARD,
Yet VIRTUE will be STUNG.
Were you as PURE as ſpotleſs SNOW,
As CLEAR as cryſtal ICE,
Yet ſlander, virtue's native FOE,
Would call this virtue VICE.
Where virtue moſt conſpicuous ſhows,
There MALICE ſeems moſt bent,
Thus where the ſweeteſt BLOSSOM blows,
There WASPS will moſt frequent.
What fence can ward againſt the fiend?
The means how dearly bought!
The price for ſlander to your FRIEND,
But MERIT ſet at NOUGHT.
Let PATIENCE ſcorn their ſelfiſh views,
For MALICE patience dreads,
For ſure the STORM that threatens yours,
Muſt BURST upon their HEADS.
Tho' DIRTY SCHEMES demand their care,
REVENGE like them deteſt,
For DIRT will harbour any where,
But in an HONEST BREAST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS

Who will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 2, 1775. THOMAS SKINNER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Elizabeth City* County, a Negro Man named BEN, of a yellow Complexion, pitted with the Smallpox, about 22 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, and has on an Oſnabrug Shirt, and white Negro Cotton Jacket and Breeches. He ſays he belongs to *James Prato*, of the Iſland of *Bermudas*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'LACHLEN, Gaoler.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3, 1775.

DURING my Abſence from this Colony, Mr. *William Maitland* will tranſact the Buſineſs of Burſar to the College of *William* and *Mary*, as alſo my own Buſineſs, under the Direction of *John Blair*, *Thomas Everard*, and *John Tazewell*, Eſquires, who have been pleaſed to accept of a Power of Attorney from me for that purpoſe.

ROBERT MILLER.

JAMES GEDDY, Goldſmith,

Near the Church, *Williamſburg*,

HAS now on Hand an Aſſortment of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low Price for ready Money.—He has juſt procured, by the *Bland*, Capt. *Danby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and PLAIN WATCHES, on reaſonable Terms, and warrant them twelve Months, Accidents excepted. (2)

A CONVENIENT HOUSE is juſt built at the *College Landing*, on the Creek that runs into *James* River, for ſtoring any Kind of Goods; where are to be ſold (on low Terms, for Caſh) Salt, Tar, barrelled Pork, Hogs Lard, Bacon, good barrelled Shads and Herrings, Coal for Smiths and Grates, Pine Plank, Cypreſs Boards, Pails, Shingles, *&c.* —— Flats to be hired at the ſame Place. Mr. *James Jordan* lives at the ſaid Landing, will take in Lodgers, and keeps Carts to hire.

CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

N. B. My Buſineſs is carried on as uſual, by good Hands. I make for Sale light POST CHARIOTS, which will be ſold as cheap as can be imported. The laſt of my Make, I am informed, turn out very well.—I have good Harneſs for Sale. 2

I INTEND to leave the Colony as ſoon as poſſible. All Perſons having any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; and thoſe who are indebted I hope will not fail to diſcharge their Accounts this Meeting. I have for Sale a Mulatto Fellow about 18 Years of Age, uſed to Houſe and Garden Work, and taking Care of Horſes; alſo ſundry Pieces of exceeding good Mohogony and Walnut Furniture, two full blooded Mares, 15 Hands high, with their Foals, one Year old, by Partner, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the Terms known by applying to me in *Williamſburg*. HENRY MORSE.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on TUESDAY *the 1ſt of* AUGUST *next.*

ALL that valuable Tract of LAND late the Property of *Matthew Branch*, deceaſed, lying on *James* River, in the County of *Cheſterfield*, containing about 500 Acres. One Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Land, and the other Half twelve Months after. A good Title will be made by RIDLEY BRANCH, and MATTHEW BRANCH.

6

WARWICK, *May* 29, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

At HANOVER TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the 15th of this Inſtant* (JUNE) *at the Shop of the deceaſed Dr.* JOHN WALKER,

A large Aſſortment of MEDICINES,

TOGETHER with an elegant and complete Set of SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEON's and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, and many valuable MEDICAL BOOKS.—An Inventory of the Whole may be ſeen at any Time before the Sale, in the Hands of THOMAS SIMPSON. Adm'r.

HANOVER TOWN, *June* 1, 1775. (2)

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, *May* 21, 1775.

I intend for ENGLAND ſoon.

JAMES MADISON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1775.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS of *William & Mary* College are deſired to meet on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*.

By Order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT. C. V.

SOUTHAMPTON County, *April* 19, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of *December* laſt, a BAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe; his right Eye is out, paces naturally, branded on the near Buttock O, but not plain, and had a Bell on. Whoever contrives the ſaid Horſe to me, or gives me ſuch Intelligence of him as will enable me to get him again, ſhall receive a Reward of 20s. ALEXANDER MURRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a BLACK COW with a white Belly, marked with a Crop and two Slits in her right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left Ear, about 6 Years old; alſo a BLACK BULL, with a white Belly, his right Ear marked with a Crop and Underkeel, and his left with a Crop, ſuppoſed to be two Years old. Poſted and appraiſed, the Cow to 4l. 5s. and the Bull to 15s. JOHN MOUNTJOY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, two MARES, *viz.* a DARK BAY about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, trots and paces, her Mane hangs on the right Side, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the near Jaw, ∩; the other is a SORREL, about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, her Mane hangs on the right Side, has a Switch Tail, which is much whiter than her Mane, a ſmall Blaze on her Face down to her Noſe, and only trots. Poſted and appraiſed, the former to 8l. and the latter to 10l.

WILLIAM GILLIAM.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK MARE about 3 Years old, her Mane hangs on the near Side, has ſome white Hairs in her Face, Mane, and Tail, paces and trots, and has on a bell, which is cracked in ſeveral places, and is tied with a Leather String. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

ISAAC AGEE.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled COW, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s. WILLIAM REDD.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the north Fork of *Otter* River, a SORREL MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a light Mane and Tail, and a large Blaze in her Face, branded on the off Buttock and near Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. JOHN JAMESON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a white and black COW, marked with an Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Half Crop in the right, appears to be pretty old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

JOHN STIFF.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the Waters of *Meadow* Creek, a middle ſized BAY MARE, with about a five Shilling Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder S, trots naturally, and is about 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 5s.

WALTER DEWITT.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on *Fleming*'s Mountain, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder, O; he has a Mark, or Scar, on the near Buttock, under the Letter, and trots naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a SMALL BLACK MARE about 4 Years old, 4 Feet 2 Inches high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. HANNAH ROGERS.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a GRAY HORSE, ſomewhat ſleabitten about the Head and Neck, about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlow, and appears to have been uſed to working with a Collar. He has no Brand perceivable, is thought to be 10 or 11 Years old, and came to my Plantation laſt *November*. JOHN WARREN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Nanſemond*, ſome Time in *May* 1774, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 35 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, very black, ſtout, and well made, has ſeveral Scars, one acroſs each Ear, and one on his Chin. He has been ſeen in *King William* County, with a Negro Woman of Mr. *William Allegre*'s. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Fellow to me in *Nanſemond*, or TEN DOLLARS to have him ſecured in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that I may get him again. He is outlawed; and as he is very artful, it is apprehended he may make his Eſcape from thoſe who take him, if they are not particularly careful.

HENRY GODWIN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Gloucester* County, on the 14th Inſtant *(May)* a Negro Man Slave named NED, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, rather of a tawny Complexion, has ſome Ringworms in his face, and ſome white Hairs on his Head; his Clothing was an old brown Coat, and a yellow ſtriped Cotton Waiſtcoat. I bought him for *Mann Page*, Jun. Eſq; in *March* laſt, at the Sale of Mr. *John Shermer*'s Eſtate, in *James City* County; he was brought from one of his Quarters in *King William*, and I have reaſon to believe he will go to thoſe Parts, or to his Mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* Town. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Slave ſo that I get him again ſhall have 40s. Reward, to be paid by *Mann Page*, Jun. Eſq; to whom he belongs.

tf JAMES JONES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Fredericksburg*, on *Saturday* Evening the 30th of *April* laſt, a ſmall BRIGHT BAY MARE about 13¼ Hands high, 6 Years old, trots and paces, has a Switch Tail, is a little marked on the Breaſt with a Collar, but not branded. She was bred near *King William* Courthouſe, and very probably may be gone that Way. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

4 ADAM JORDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying on both Sides of *Staunton* River, in *Halifax* and *Charlotte* Counties, about three Miles below *Booker*'s Ferry, and in good Order for Cropping, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of *William Black*, who will ſhow the Land; it contains 310 Acres, 70 of which are very fine low Grounds, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas* next. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber. —— And at *Prince Edward* Court, on the third *Monday* in *July* next, will be ſold, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *James M'Machan*, a PLANTATION in *Prince Edward* County, about 6 Miles from the Courthouſe, on the Branches of *Spring* Creek, containing 400 Acres; it is in good Order for Cropping, and in Poſſeſſion of *James M'Machan*, who will ſhow the Land.—Alſo, at *Charlotte* Courthouſe, on the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt* next, will be ſold, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt, a PLANTATION containing 282 Acres, lying on *Cubb* Creek, in the ſaid County of *Charlotte*.——The Terms of Payment for the above Tracts of Land will be made known at the Time of Sale, by

THOMAS YUILLE.

For CHARTER *to any Part of* BRITAIN,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

VESSEL,

Burthen about 500 Hogſheads.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Greenwood, Ritſon, & Marſh.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIGANTINE, now rigging, and may be ſoon got ready for Sea, Burthen 122 Tons. She is a handſome well calculated Veſſel, built of excellent Materials, ornamented with a Figure Head and other carved Work. Credit will be allowed for one Half of the Money on giving proper Security. If not ſold ſhortly, would accept of a Freight. Apply to Capt. *Wills Cowper*, Merchant, who will be at the Merchants Meeting, or to me in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands building a FULLING-MILL and FRIEZE-MILL. Any ſuch Perſon coming well recommended will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Nanſemond*, near *Chuckatuck*.

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*, the 27th of *April* laſt, a Negro Fellow named MICHAEL, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on a Cotton Waiſtcoat, an Oſnabrug Shirt, Leather Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings. He walks remarkably ſtraight, and has been in *Williamſburg* offering to hire himſelf. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf SAMUEL APPERSON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

To be ſold by Auction,

At the Meeting of the Merchants in *May* next, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, about 600l. Sterling Worth of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder (or otherwiſe) on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY *the 17th of* JUNE *next,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherſt* County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres of high and low Grounds, with a Shad Fiſhery; alſo a Quarry of Limeſtone and various coloured Marble, and Land cleared, with Houſes, ſufficient for 10 or 12 Hands to work thereon.——Alſo for Sale, on the Premiſes, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair (otherwiſe next fair Day) a well known valuable Tract of LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, adjacent to the lower End of *Elk* Iſland, and adjoining the Land at *Carter*'s Ferry (now *Woodſon*'s) about 45 Miles above *Richmond* Town and *Shocko*, with good Improvements, and Ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 Hands. The ſaid Tract contains, of high and low Grounds, upwards of 700 Acres. Upon both theſe Tracts are beautiful Situations to live on, with good Water, Meadow Ground, *&c.* and are capable of great Improvements. It is thought no Perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above Tracts without firſt viewing them; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in Recommendation of them. The Payments to be agreed on at the Days of Sale, and Bond, with good Security, will be required by the Truſtees of JOHN HOWARD.

☞ A few undoubted Rights to Officers or Soldiers Land would do, at a moderate Price, in Part of Payment; and the Lands may be entered on by *Chriſtmas* next. 5

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-Houſe *In* RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly paled in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, in ſaid Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Bayler*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.